

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIII.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ALL THE MONEY GONE,

AND PORTER WILL RESIGN THE CENSUS SUPERINTENDENCY.

HE HAS EXHAUSTED THE APPROPRIATION

AND HILL HAS NOT PLEASED THE PEOPLE—IT IS EMBRAYS, ETC.

IN 10c TO 20c

A BEAUTIFUL EXTR

A, A BARGAIN

38-INCH BLACK

OF CHALLIS AT

THEIR OWN

ST SEE! 15c

CODS, NEW AND

LOSE 35c BOYS'

K.

15c AND 18c

CODS AND INDIA

MESTICS.

USE OF 42-INCH

CODS MONEY THAN

S.

AND KERCHIEFS,

OUR HOUSE, THIS

OUR MADRAS

AND COLLARS

CAP THIS WEEK,

IS WEEK AT \$3.

AND KEEP COOL.

EWWEAR:

ICE.

LESS THAN \$1.

UL GOODS; AND

AT 15c.

1 Peachtree.

WHEN MONEY WAS PLENTIFUL.

With an appropriation of \$6,100,000 at his back, he threw open the doors and every man, woman or child whom a republican politician would appoint was given a job.

The census office became the dumping ground for office seekers in search of more permanent places. With 4,000 clerks

in Washington and 50,000 enumerators in the field, the work started off with a rush and a boom a week ago. Accuracy, however, was made subservient to speed. In the first place, Porter was under contract to finish the count in half the time consumed by previous superintendents.

"Did Elkins say that Mr. Blaine favored free coinage?" asked Senator Stewart to THE CONSTITUTION correspondent. "The American people are going to have free silver and I believe both parties will put a silver plank in their platforms next year. Out west the tariff does not concern us so much as the coinage of our silver. That is now one of the great issues before the country, and it must be settled very soon."

Steve Elkins kept in the background while the plan of the free silver educational campaign was being arranged, but his presence at the Hoffman house at that time was very significant to a close political observer. He is Blaine's closest personal friend and it is said he gave the silver men to understand that Maine statesmen's views on that question were such as would satisfy the people of the west in the event he was the nominee of the next republican convention.

"Did Elkins say that Mr. Blaine favored free coinage, and if elected president would recommend it in his first message?"

To this question the silver man only smiled and answered: "Oh, Mr. Blaine's all right."

This may mean much or little, but if Stephen B. Elkins, speaking for the secretary of state, has satisfied the national silver committee that Blaine is with them on the free coinage question, it means a ten strike for Mr. Blaine, and the western delegates to the next convention will go instructed for him.

While the president has been moving over the Cape May cottage with Baby McKee and the toy scepters the boy is supposed to wield, the friends of Blaine have been making votes for him in the next convention. This meeting of silver men was really more important than it seemed at first glance and Mr. Blaine never made a more diplomatic political deal than to quietly make himself solid with the republican leaders of the west. The opponents of Blaine may say there is nothing in this, but it is pretty certain that Stephen B. Elkins was not at the Hoffman house during the meeting of this silver committee by accident, and it is equally certain that some of these silver men were enthusiastic Blaine supporters when they left New York.

Governor Hill and Lieut. Governor Jones.

TROUBLE AT HIS WIFE'S END.

In short, Superintendent Porter is swamped.

He doesn't know how to run a big bureau with-

out money. He has exhausted the appropria-

tion and he is anxious to turn over the cen-

sus to some one else.

It is also likely that the administration of

the bureau will be subjected to a scathing in-

vestigation by the next congress. That con-

gress will have its hands full of investigation,

and the democratic congress that swept in

the tidal wave of 1873, and among other

things traced the whisky ring almost to the

door of the white house.

THEIR BEING PLenty TO DO.

In addition to the census bureau, the pension

office will be given a thorough overhauling.

Postmaster General Raum will be invested.

Comptroller Lacy will have to go, on

account of his stewardship of the wrecked

Keynes bank, and the connection of Post-

master General Wanamaker, Second Com-

ptroller Gilkerson, Assistant Secretary Nettle-

ton, and Bank Examiner Drew with the wreck-

of that bank, will be put under the micro-

scope, and Mr. Blaine will have to explain

why he stood out for his friends, Steve Elkins

and D. O. Mills, in the Behring sea contro-

versy. These are some of the investigations

that will be had. Is it any wonder that Porter

wants to go back to the editor's chair rather

than remain at the head of a bureau crippled

and blocked just at the time when the re-

sons ought to become apparent.

CONDITION OF THE COTTON CROP

AS SHOWN BY COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS IN GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—[Special.]—The

late report of the agricultural department on

the condition of the cotton crop is very dis-

couraging. The acreage is placed at 97.7 per

cent of the area of last year, and the average

yield is 85.7 of that of '90. The reduction

is attributed in some districts to con-

tracted cultivation on account of low prices,

but is evidently due principally to unfavor-

able conditions for planting and germination.

The areas as compared with those of last

year are given as follows: Virginia, 96; North

Carolina, 94; South Carolina, 96; Georgia, 95;

Florida, 99; Alabama, 96; Mississippi, 95;

Louisiana, 96; Texas, 105; Arkansas, 96; Ten-

ssee, 95.

The general condition is the lowest for June

since 1874, though it is only a fraction lower

than that of 1883 and 1889, the latter a year of

good yield for favorable later conditions.

The state averages of condition are: Virginia,

90; Georgia, 80; Florida, 90; Alabama, 89; Mis-

sissippi, 88; Louisiana, 88; Texas, 81; Arkans-

as, Tennessee, 73.

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good yield for favorable later conditions.

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90; Georgia, 80; Florida, 90; Alabama, 89; Mis-

sissippi, 88; Louisiana, 88; Texas, 81; Arkans-

as, Tennessee, 73.

There is frequent mention of bad stands,

but the constant replanting will reduce

the loss to a minimum.

Cultivation is necessarily late, and the fields

are, with the usual variation resulting from

differences in soil, amount of replanting, and

adequate promptness and efficiency of planta-

tion managers.

The following notes from the explanations

of county correspondents show the local pecu-

larsities of the cotton situation in Georgia:

—Three weeks late, owing to drought;

—Stand very imperfect, owing to

long stand poor, and the dry weather pre-

vented early planting. Jackson—Stand per-

fect, though very imperfect, owing to

long stand poor, and the dry weather pre-

vented early planting. Talbot—Late; per-

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GUARDS AND GUARDS.

THE COLUMBUS COMPANY GUESTS OF THE ATLANTA COMPANY.

Refreshments at the Armory—A Dinner at the Kimball—Captain Gilbert Complimented with Honorary Membership.

The Columbus Guards reached Atlanta yesterday at 11 o'clock, leaving at 1:30 o'clock.

The stopover here was enlivened by the hospitality of the Gate City Guard. To both companies the occasion was a very pleasant one.

Captain A. C. Sneed commanded the Gate City Guard, the first time he has been uniform since his suspension. In compliment to him the home company turned out in full force, more than fifty men being in line.

The Gate City Guard were waiting at the depot in their handsome full-dress uniforms, when the visitors arrived. They were traveling in two elegant special cars.

The Columbus Guards' party consisted of: Captain Commanding S. P. Gilbert.

First Lieutenant J. H. Harrison.

Second Lieutenant William Hunter.

Junior Second Lieutenant J. L. Harris.

Surgeon E. T. Walker.

First Sergeant G. S. Hamburger.

Sergeant J. H. Hams.

Sergeant Max Banner.

Sergeant T. K. Peabody.

Sergeant Frank Peabody.

Quartermaster Sergeant T. W. Wood.

Corporal J. Wood.

Corporal E. B. Wells.

Corporal J. W. Melton.

Corporal G. A. Robinson.

Privates—Charles Allen, W. T. Andrews,

T. E. Barker, E. Brodnax, W. A. Peet, B. H. Richardson, Jr., C. B. Salisbury, Charles Shadie, Walter Smith, J. J. Speed, Everett Strupper, E. W. Swift, Charles D. Wall, A. W. Williams, J. T. Willis, Frank Corgill, Thomas Chaffin, S. K. Dimon, Lee Eberhart, T. T. Edmunds, Jr., J. B. Gorman, S. J. Harbin, F. J. Hartman, J. K. Hinde, H. S. Holland, B. H. Hudson, Jr., C. G. Kendal, F. Kimbrough, C. G. Lawrence, Leo McGovern, J. C. Mitchell, J. M. Moore, J. L. Phillips, C. G. Swift, and A. H. Mason.

The visitors were in their neat fatigue uniforms—blue coat, gray trousers and black stripe—and presented a notably trim and attractive appearance.

The two companies were quickly formed at the depot, the home company escorting their guests to the Gate City Guard armory.

Captain A. C. Sneed made a timely and appropriate little speech of welcome, responded to by Captain Price Gilbert in his happiest fashion.

This ended the formalities. There was an all around handshaking. After this refreshments were served.

The Gate City Guard shifted from full dress into fatigue uniform at the armory, and the companies were formed again.

Captain Sneed then presented to Captain Gilbert a certificate of honorary membership in the Gate City Guard. This was a handsome compliment to Captain Gilbert, and was warmly appreciated by the visitors.

The two Guards were marched to the Kimball as one company. Captain Sneed in command. An elegant dinner was waiting here. The menu card reads:

COMPLIMENTARY
TO
THE COLUMBUS GUARDS
BY
CAPTAIN A. C. SNEED
AND
THE GATE CITY GUARD.
—SOUP.Fresh Okra Conserve (Royal)
Sliced Cucumbers TomatoesFISH.
Baked Sea Bass, an Vin Blanc
Long Green Potatoes

BOILED.

New England Dinner Leg Mutton, Caper Sauce
North Carolina Ham

ENTREES.

Tenderloin of Beef, or Pheasants
Salmon of Duck, an Olive
Apricot, a la Conde

Punch Benedictine.

ROAST.

Shortrib Beef, Horseradish

Sirloin of Beef, Duchesse Potatoes

Spring Chicken

Lamb, Mint Sauce

Tongue Ham Mayonnaise of Shrimp

Corned Beef

Mashed and Boiled Potatoes.

New Squash

Asparagus Carolina Rice

Stewed Tomatoes Green Peas

PASTRY AND DESSERTS.

Peach Pie Chocolate Meringue Pie

Lady Fingers Queen Pudding Sauce Dorree

Angel Food Almond Macaroons

Cocoanut Kisses Vanilla Ice Cream

Watermelon Mixed Nuts Raisins Dates

Edam Cheese New York Cheese Crackers

Coffee

A few minutes before the time for leaving the two companies left the hotel, breaking ranks at the hotel so that the last minutes were spent in informal good-fellowship.

As the train rolled out there were cheers for the visitors who were given with a will by the home company, and returned as heartily in exchange by the visitors.

THE COLUMBUS GUARDS.

The Columbus Guards are a company with a history—the heroes of three wars. It is now one of the finest companies in the state militia, splendidly drilled and equipped, with a personnel not to be surpassed.

The Columbus Guards, Company G, Second Battalion, were organized and chartered by the Georgia legislature in 1861. Soon after its organization the services of the company were engaged in the Indian war. The Guard engagements with the Indians were in southwest Georgia and in Florida, where they fought with great valor.

When the call of the general volunteer was made on the states to furnish volunteers for the confederacy, the company was among the first to respond, and became a part of the First Georgia regiment of volunteers serving with distinction every year. They returned home, having lost heavily from fever that attacked the soldiers in Mexico. In 1860 the Chicago Zouaves challenged any company in the United States to drill against them. The challenge was accepted by this company, and competitive contests were being made to meet when the war began between the north and south began. This company for a number of years maintained their well-earned reputation as the best drilled company in Georgia.

At the first tocsin of war they offered their services to the confederacy, and on the 16th of April, 1861, were ordered to Tybee Island, Georgia, to defend the coast. They joined the Georgia regiment. Shortly afterward they were ordered to Brunswick, Ga., and thence in July, 1861, to the battlefields of Virginia. This company furnished from among its privates more officers than any other company, some of them rising to the position of colonels. In Virginia they were attached to Toombs' Georgia brigade. They participated in the following engagements, besides numerous skirmishes:

April 16, 1862, siege of Yorktown; June 27, 1862, Garnet's Farm; July 1, 1862, Malvern Hill; August 29, 1862, Thoroughfare Gap; August 20, 1862, second Manassas; September 17, 1862, Sharpsburg; December 13, 1862, Fredericksburg; May 3, 1863, siege of Suffolk; July 2 and 3, 1863, Gettysburg; July 25, 1863, Chickamauga; October 23, 1863, Lookout Valley; November 16, 1863, Campbell's Station; November 18 to 30, 1863, siege of Knoxville; December 14, 1863, Bean station; January 17, 1864, Dandridge; May 6, 1864, Wilderness; May 8 to 14, 1864, Spottsylvania; May 23 to 26, 1864, Hanover Junction; May 28 to 30, 1864, Totopotomy; June 1 to 14, 1864, second Bull Run; June 19 to 20, 1864, Deep Bottom; August 14, 1864, Deep Bottom; August 16, 1864, Fussell's Mills; September 30, 1864, Fort Gilmer; October 7, 1864, Darbytown; October 13, 1864, Deep Bottom Road; April 2, 1865, Petersburg; April 9, 1865, Appomattox.

When the war closed they were few in number.

bers, most of them having been killed, or died in the service of their country.

In June, 1873, the company reorganized and received arms from the state.

The record of the Guards of late years as prize winners and one of the best-drilled companies in the country is well known throughout the state.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

Organization Last Night—Addresses by Officers of the Order.

Last night the first regular meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians was held in the basement of the Church of Immaculate Conception, and permanent organization performed by Mr. A. J. Gouley, state delegate assisted by Mr. E. J. O'Connor, of the national executive committee, and Mr. F. E. Walsh, state secretary, of Savannah. There were forty-five members initiated, and about 100 on the roll. Mr. Gouley opened the meeting, and introduced Mr. O'Connor, who, in an eloquent address, stated the aims and objects of the order. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. Charles A. Breen, county delegate; M. N. Blount, president; J. A. Wrigley, vice president; J. J. Callahan, financial secretary; Patrick Lyons, recording secretary; J. D. Brady, treasurer; H. G. Kenny, sergeant at arms; George A. Doyle, door keeper; P. J. Kenny, marshal. Mr. O'Connor was again called on, and in a happy manner concluded the meeting.

The Atlanta branch expect to number about 300 strong by the 17th of next March, which day they will celebrate with fitting ceremonies.

A BLIND TIGER

Of the White Species Caught in Atlanta Yesterday.

Captain Couch made a raid on a blind tiger captured and, after about

The captain is always on the look out for such game on Sunday. Receiving information that one was in full blast at 7 and 9 Broad street, he proceeded to "run in."

Calling all the men together to render his assistance if necessary, the captain visited the scene of its operations. Gaining admittance to its lair, he captured the proprietor of the tiger, and two kegs of beer. In the rooms were twelve young white men drinking beer, who were summoned as witnesses to appear against the proprietor at the recorder's court this morning.

It is claimed that the rooms were the headquarters of a private club, and that they were slyly engaged in convivial intercourse when Captain Couch and his men interrupted them.

FROM OUR NOTEBOOKS.

At the Gate City Guard Armory.

The members of the Fourth Georgia battalion will meet at the Gate City Guard armory for the purpose of perfecting details in regard to their week's encampment at Chickamauga. At the meeting information as to how much camp equipage and supplies will be allowed to each man will be obtained, and all other knowledge necessary for the members of the companies to have.

And then, when I came to the communion, the priest having consecrated the bread and wine, these emblems, I worshipped them as every good Catholic now does, because by the priestly power there is an act of consecration in which the bread and wine become actually the body and actually the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ, and that the priest has the power, as the agent of God, to do this thing.

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A Black Tiger.

Zack Blake and his band tiger paraphernalia was run in last night. Zack and outfit are now at the station house, the whisky in Station House Keeper John's possession, and Zack behind the bars.

The Catholic is dying it is the priest that comes in to administer the extreme unction and prepare the soul to go into the future life in the best possible way.

I am not declaiming against priests—men—but against a system which puts a priest between a child and God, and that bids God's blessing to come to the infant and the dying man, to the well man, the sick man, the young man, the old man. It was against that great power which they held—a power that held its hand upon the cradle and was the last to stand by the coffin, a power that was never relinquished, never abated or diminished—always present, without which the soul, neither of the infant or man, can approach God acceptably, save through the priest.

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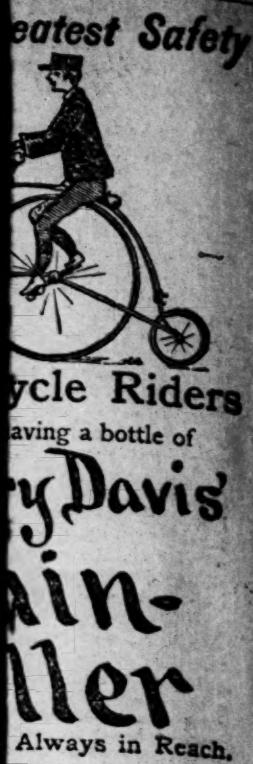
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Always in Reach.
and popular remedy
ways, CURES PAIN of
and Colic family—
ough and Cold fam-
the Cut and Bruise
Pain in every family.
s and Cattle also.
D—if used.
where. Buy NOW.

ER RESORTS.

VIEW HOTEL,
from June 1 to September
day, \$14 & \$16 per week, \$45
per week for particular cases.
LICE, Manager Ocean View.

ights Sanatorium:
VILLE, N. C.
e Health Resort in the
South.

ENTIRE YEAR.

THE MOST DESIRABLE IN-
STRIATION you need rest and
to live in Atlanta, Georgia, and
its cuisine is unequalled.
patients in the diet regulated,
stomach, liver, kidneys, sanatorium,
electric lights, hot baths, be-
lidor, tennis court, etc.

and plentiful, coming from a
near by. The sanitary ar-
mament and all the comforts
suffering with throat and
are undeniably benefited by a stay at this
institution, under the direction
of Dr. J. L. Connelly, recently of the Jack-
sonville, N. Y.

thoroughly equipped with
on the most scientific and
and chronic diseases. The
throughout, and are under
supervision and attended
strangers, all forms of
vapors. Turkish steam, water,
thermo-electric, electric
etc.

and electrical apparatus, also

and magnificence, mountain
art and welfare of the sick are
every opportunity is given
spend a pleasant and profit-
further particulars, write to
EMMA VAUGHN,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

D. CONNELLY SPRINGS
N. C. division of E. and
M. W. Vaughn, Proprietors.
Through Pullman cars
ville. The favorite resort.
Hotel greatly enlarged
management by a well-known chef.
Full bath system, the
medical profession, and
a competent London en-
if not superior to many
waters of Europe or
in Europe, and well direct to London,
angry, Livery stable, barbers
bowling alleys, etc.
with hotel. Unrivaled
Springs Hotel Company,
June 1st.

Park Hotel
LE, N. C.
Elevation 2,900 feet;
74 degrees; magnetic;
Hydraulic elevator;
music hall, dance court,
bowling alleys. Beautifully. No mosquitoes.
water, apply to
STEENE, Manager.

ROBINSON,
FALLS.
the Mountains, is now
rooms are large and
ing water all through
is given up to be the
Passenger change
t. & D. railroad. The
the R. R. & A. rail
scenery in the south
special rates for Junc-

N, Proprietor.

pared
neg-
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tation.
anking
Compa-
of Broad
bam a
1m

Whiskey babies
at home with
Book of new
GOLLEY,
Whitehall

THE HOME-SICK SOUL.

DR. TALMAGE'S DISCOURSE AT THE TABERNACLE.

An Eloquent Sermon from the Parable of the Prodigal Son—"I Will Arise and Go to My Father."

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 21.—[Special.]—Dr. Talmage's sermon this morning was an appeal to young men. Numbers of them come to the tabernacle services, many of them from country homes, where they received Christian training, which in the temptations of city life has been cast off. Dr. Talmage called his sermon "The Home-Sick Soul," and his text was from the parable of the prodigal son, Luke xv. 18: "I will arise and go to my father."

There is nothing like hunger to take the energy out of a man. A hungry man can toll neither with pen nor hand nor foot. There has been many an army defeated not so much for lack of ammunition as for lack of bread. It was that fact that took the fire out of this young man of the text. Storm and exposure will wear out any man's life in time, but hunger makes quick work. The most awful cry heard on earth is the cry for bread. A traveler tells us that in Asia Minor there are trees which bear fruit looking very much like the long bean of our time. It is called the carab. Once in a while the people reduced to destitution would eat these carabs, but generally the carabs, the beans spoken of here in the text, were thrown only to the swine. They were crammed down with great avidity. But this young man of ours did not even get over without stealing them. So one day amid the swine troughs he begins to soliloquize. He says, "These are no clothes for a rich man's son to wear; this is no kind of business for a Jew to be engaged in—feeding swine! I'll go home, I'll go home; I will arise and go to my father."

I know of many people who

have thrown a fascination, a romance, a halo about him; but notwithstanding all that Lord Byron and George Sand have said in regard to it, it is a mean, low, contemptible business, and putting food and fodder into the troughs of a herd of iniquities that root and wallow in the soul of man, is not fit for a son or a daughter of the Lord Almighty. And when this young man resolved to go home, it was a very wise thing for him to do, and the only question is whether we will follow him. Satan promises large wages if we will serve him; but he clothes his victims with rags, and he pinches them hard, and when they are worn out, he does better sets after them all the blood-spots of perdition. Satan comes to us today and promises all luxuries, all emoluments if we will only serve him. Liar, down with thee to the pit!" The wages of sin is death." Of the young man of the text was wise when he uttered this resolution, "I will arise and go to my father."

In the time of Mary, the persecutor, a persecutor came to a Christian woman who had hidden in her house for the Lord's sake, one of Christ's servants, and the persecutor said: "Where is that heretic?" The Christian woman said: "You open that trunk and you will see the heretic." The persecutor said: "I am not a Christian, and on the top of the lid of the trunk he has a glass." He said: "There is no heretic here." "Ah," said she, "you look in the glass and you will see the heretic." As I take up the mirror of God's word today, would that instead of seeing the prodigal son of the text, we might see ourselves—our want, our wandering, our sin, our lost condition—that we might be as wise as this young man was and say: "I will arise and go to my father."

The resolution of this text was formed in digest at his present circumstances. If this young man had been by his employer set to culturing flowers, or training vines over an arbor, or some other task of the same nature, and the master had given him the old place such conduct as I have been engaged in; I won't go home; there is no reason why I should go home; I have plenty of money, plenty of pleasant surroundings, why should I go home?" Ah, it was his pauperism that begot it. He had to go home!

Some one comes and says to him, "Why do you talk about the ruined state of the human soul? Why don't you speak of the progress of the nineteenth century, and talk of something more exhilarating?" It is for this reason; a man never wants the gospel until he realizes it in a fanlike structure. Suppose you talk to your son, and he replies, "I am good in your eyes, and you are in good son's robes, health, and I am safe." Then you say, "Bring me the statement of God which shall it be?"

You say, "Let us have the statement of God which shall it be?"

"I am given to uncleanness," says the man, "I am given to dishonesty,"

"I am given to pride,"

"I am given to envy,"

"I am given to covetousness,"

"I am given to pride,"

"I am given to envy,"

"I am given to covetousness,"

"I am given to pride,"

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The Sunday (2d)..... 2.00
The Daily and Sunday, per year..... 8.00
The Weekly, per year (12 Pages)..... 1.00
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GEORGE F. ROWELL & CO., New York.

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 22, 1891.

The Democrats and the Farmers. How can the farmers and the democracy be separated?

They have been one party, here in the south. Their interests are the same, and so are their principles.

The farmers have voiced no principle that is not one of the essentials of democracy.

As The Chicago Times puts it, when the farmers decry the rapid aggregation of wealth at one end of the social scale and the extension of poverty at the other, they only repeat the warnings of the purest patriots, and recall to democrats the teachings of their early leaders.

When they deny the right of the government to make possible a life of ease to one class as the result of heavier burdens borne by another, they put forth a declaration that cannot be controverted in a democratic platform.

When they demand the re-establishment of justice and the abrogation of laws by which special favors are bestowed on a class, they utter a fundamental democratic principle.

How can men with such grievances and such principles leave the democratic party, and on the other hand, how can democrats leave them?

All this upheaval of the farmers there is nothing but democracy in action. Wise counsel and united effort, will turn it into democracy at its best.

McKinley's Mischief.

After increasing the average working-man's cost of living fully 15 per cent under his crushing 60 per cent tariff, Major McKinley asks the people of Ohio to put him in the governor's chair, because his tariff law protects the American farmer.

This monstrous assumption collapses the moment it collides with the cold facts of the case.

Major McKinley says that "33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the advanced duties in his tariff are for the better protection of the American farmer."

But these duties do not go over 20 or 30 per cent on farm products, except in the cases of wool and tobacco, while the average on other articles is 60 per cent and more.

So Major McKinley protects the farmer to the extent of 25 per cent on an average, and puts a duty of from 60 to 70 per cent on the articles which the farmer has to buy!

Then it should be recollect that as the American farmer has to sell his surplus abroad, he must compete with all the world, and our home tariff cannot benefit him in Liverpool.

With very few exceptions, the duties on farm products are imposed to bamboozle the farmers. The tillers of the soil are expected to believe that a tariff of nearly 70 per cent for their destruction is more than counterbalanced by 25 per cent for their protection. If Major McKinley can make them see it in that light he must be a very able man, or the Ohio farmers must be a very stupid crowd.

A Sensible Veto.

Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania, has done a manly and a sensible thing in vetoing the compulsory education bill. The governor rightly says that "free attendance on a free school seems most to beset a free people."

This is on the right line, and will do good despite the fact that about twenty states already have compulsory education laws.

The Pittsburgh Post takes this view of it:

We don't believe the people of the state are ready for compulsory school attendance, as a measure of this kind to be effective must be drastic in its provisions. In the first place school accommodations would have to be largely increased, there would have to be appropriations for textbooks, and very possibly to aid indigent parents of the service of their children. But the first two would come in enforcing penalties, and without such provisions the law would be valueless. To fine and imprison a poverty-stricken father or mother for sending their children to school, which is a necessary part of the compulsory system, would very soon make the law odious. It may be, as the governor says, in the development of our educational system, some system of compulsory education will be an important part of it; but the time is not yet, nor is the bill.

A special objection to the bill is that it makes no provision for the numerous class of people who fit into school children in their own homes. Germany is always quoted out as a model in the way of universal school attendance; but there the bayonet and military rule is a sharp schoolmaster and part of the educational system. That is not the American way.

Undoubtedly, it is un-American. A poor widow in Illinois, who needed the labor of her children to keep the family from starvation, was put in jail because she did not send the youngsters to school. Could anything be more brutally unjust than that?

If a state has such a law it should provide poor children with clothes and food, and remunerate their parents for the loss of their

labor. The fact should not be lost sight of that there are hundreds of thousands of people in this country who cannot afford to take advantage of even a free school system. It will not improve their situation to punish them as criminals for their misfortunes.

The Color Line in Street Cars.

The Powhatan Club, an influential organization in Richmond, is making a strong effort to have the street car lines provide separate accommodations for whites and blacks.

Already the matter is looming up in Richmond as an issue. The state takes the position that the proposed reform is impracticable, and says that the separate car system would not work satisfactorily, as the "waits" between cars would be too long. The Dispatch regards the action of the Powhatan Club as a note of warning that should be heeded by the colored people. Separate cars are demanded because many negro passengers have been conducting themselves rudely. If they will not reform their behavior they must have separate cars.

In reconstruction times the commanding general made the Richmond companies provide different cars for the two races. A car for the whites had a white ball on a short pole. A car for the blacks was unmarked. The system will be revived, the Dispatch says, if the blacks by their rudeness make it necessary, but the hope is expressed that they will improve their manners.

The discussion grows interesting, and the papers are full of it.

A Mad World.

Dr. J. T. Brooks, of Paducah, Ky., one of the experts who testified to Colonel H. Clay King's insanity, at Memphis, the other day, said some very unpleasant things.

The doctor caught the attention of everybody in the crowded courtroom when he said: "Intellectual people are generally insane—idiot's are never crazy, because there is no brain action. There are very few people who are not eccentric. Sir Isaac Newton took a lady's finger and pushed the tobacco down in his pipe with it. To the extent of that action he was crazy."

When asked what proportion of mankind he regarded as sane, he replied: "A very small one; eccentrics are insanities, and all people with eccentricities are crazy. There are not many people who are sane."

The doctor admitted that he had a few eccentricities and was crazy to that extent.

It is to be hoped that the free and honest talk of this expert will not be used against him, but it is quite likely that his testimony will be attacked on the ground that he admitted himself to be partially insane.

Sherman's Silver Scheme.

Senator Sherman did not show his usual shrewdness when he talked to the recent Ohio republican convention.

The senator was willing to have silver money, but he wanted both gold and silver weighed and paid out according to weight. He said:

The demand for the free coinage of silver without limit is a demand that the people of the United States shall pay for silver billion more than its market price; a demand that is not and ought not to be made by the producer of any commodity. There is no justice or equity in it. If granted by the United States alone, it will demoralize gold and derange all the business transactions of our people. What we ought to do, and what the law of the last congress—a conservative repudiation—demanded is to buy the entire product of silver mined in the United States at its market value, and upon the security of that silver deposited in the treasury, issue treasury notes to the full amount of the cost of the bullion. In this way we add annually to our national currency circulating notes of undoubted value, equal to gold, to an amount equal to or greater than the increase of our population and the increasing business for our growing country.

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SKETCHED.

at Lithia Springs

citians went out to the day recreating in water. In the City's ultra swells, in his best girl, seen forest and the

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now offers the young bidding success?

been put to a large successful men, but the somewhat. A dis- scientific farming, future for the toiling

thinks railroading success, and a well- civil engineering, things, but per- in the whole batch of well-known million-

a low order of suc- of the name, wealth impor- directly. He alone world better for have- man, and fol- lowing man."

from successful men succeed. If the true in him'll succeed and if they are not

the world will find no.

the park the other- yable one that has as a romantic crea- in its full splen- didity and the cricket- held forth as usual, the checks of the pic- nicing, rowing, love. The happy pic- ure hour in the night moonlight picnic.

pinning around the were not watching which nature pre- ching a fair little gods, who was less- at talking to another so tender and ap- sion of the little were the lines of her face that she the passengers.

I come back home all the kindred and she was at the behind her about

live?" she asked. of a loving and tone of her voice, for reply. For a but her bestie- into tears. "It's moaned. "Two can't bear it, it's

and the stillness on for a long time only tires, and the sole we heard, and the son at all by those

to Rights."

fall I shall think. I can read less of the worst proof how you week.

d man, I hear you six weeks. bought you were a

the crowds going you could build in all. going to the ball

American aristocracy know. I find European noblemen

not know Miss our hat to her brother's hat; he

REPORT.

forecast for Mon- temperature;

m.—Barometer, 72; wind, south- eammonium, 75; rainfall, minimums and

SHAM BATTLE THIS AFTERNOON.

the Soldiers Will Be Maneuvered

THE FIELD OF CHICKAMAUGA.

Section of the Seventh Battalion by Colonel Field.

SERVICES IN CAMP.

About the Permanent Encampment, Etc.

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., June 21.—[Special.]—
was anything but a pleasant day to be in Camp Chickamauga. Rain stopped. It came down in torrents before and literally flooded the camp. A tent had to be abandoned so heavy rain. The tents are not pitched for weather, and Colonel Mercer said today permanent encampment were located it would be absolutely necessary to change the location of the tents.

CIRCULATING A PETITION.
of the permanent location of the camp, there is a petition being circulated among the troops, recommending that Chickamauga be selected. A great many signers to the petition among the members of both battalions have been secured, but not met with as much success in the camp, the Savannah boys not being yet to recommend any particular place.

Colonel Mercer, commander of the camp, in conversation with me yesterday said he was in favor of the permanent encampment being here.

"Very beautiful," said he, "and we like to be here, but the encampment must be located further than a day's ride from a central point. And then it would necessarily be expensive to transport troops to a more central point."

Assuring himself, Colonel Mercer did not think it was proper for us to get their names to any petition for the location of the permanent encampment.

Evening early Captain Field, United States inspecting officer, made an inspection of the seventh battalion, upon which he will in the war department.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.
At 12 o'clock religious services were conducted in camp, which were attended by many, besides the soldier boys, none of whom, however, were in attendance under cover. It was a picturesque and most interesting. The soldiers and others were around the street of the Thomasville under the great shady trees, and their tents with the stacks of arms, music by the band, and gospel song by the soldier boys, together the sacred reading of the preacher, coming to render the occasion solemn and inspiring. Chaplain J. H. Herberman, of the Thomasville Guards, attired in a suit of black cloth, especially cut, but with brass buttons and the Thomasville straps on his shoulders, and the sermon. He took his text from the 23rd, 24th, 25th, Christ's farewell to Jerusalem, Jerusalem, which the prophets and stoned them, which unto me; how often would I have had my children together as a hen doth her brood under her wings, but thou wouldest not have me."

Adjutant General Kell's presence was also very much enjoyed, and altogether the boys feel "way up in G" with the success of the review and the ball.

The ball was even more brilliant than anybody had imagined, and Colonel Thomas and the Park hotel are overwhelmed with congratulations.

Society people from Chattanooga and Rome turned out en masse. The toilets of the ladies were exquisite, and altogether the occasion will be treasured as one of rare pleasure by the gallant soldier boys.

Commanders of the Camp.

Colonel—George A. Mercer.
Lieutenant Colonel—Peter Riley.
Lieutenant Colonel—Ed L. Wright.

They are veterans—veterans of many campaigns—and have records that could not be heightened in interest by anything that could be said in addition to a recital of the facts.

Colonel George A. Mercer.

A direct lineal descendant of General Hugh Mercer, who was killed at the battle of Princeton; a gallant confederate soldier himself, and a gentleman of noble and lovable character, the value of his interest could not be too highly prized.

Colonel Mercer, who holds the oldest commission in the state, being thereby entitled to command the state troops wherever assembled, is a native of Savannah, where he has lived all his life, with the exception of his college days and the four years he spent in defense of his state.

He graduated from Princeton in '56, and later from the law school of the University of Virginia, after which his education was completed in Europe.

The First Week's Success.
The encampment has been a great success in its most enthusiastic well-wishers. Not a single mishap has occurred, nor has—with the exception of a few—been fine, and on the whole we enjoyed their life under tents.

I want to say something that is said by the men now in camp. That all my contact with them I have not noticed that approached "toughness" in the least degree.

Drugs have been strictly tabooed, and there have been no cases of drunkenness at all. It is remarkable when you consider how many men have been thrown to without the restraint of ordinary life; they have had opportunity for such things, being granted leave to go to town on request when duty does not

allow.

Colonel Mercer entered the confederate service in '61 as a corporal in the Republican Blues, which command was ordered by Governor Brown to Fort Pulaski.

From Pulaski Colonel Mercer went with General Lee to Brunswick to locate the fortification there, and in November '61 he was appointed assistant adjutant general with the rank of captain, which rank he held until the close of the war.

He was first attached to the staff of his father, General H. W. Mercer, serving in the early part of the war on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina.

When General Johnston opened his spring campaign at Dalton, Colonel Mercer was ordered to report to him, with Mercer's brigade, Walker's division. He continued through the Georgia campaign until General Walker was killed at Atlanta on July 22, '64. This broke up Walker's division, and when Cleburne was offered a brigade therefore he chose Mercer's, which was a just acknowledgment of their gallantry. The brigade served with Cleburne, until he was killed at Frankfort.

After Johnston was relieved by Hood the

the state will have just cause to be proud of her militia.

Permanent Location.
In view of the fact that there is likely to be considerable competition to secure the location of the permanent encampment by a number of cities throughout the state, and that Chickamauga will be strongly in the field, a word or two in regard to this will doubtless be of interest, as showing the sentiment of the troops who have been here, have seen and are satisfied pro or con.

As Governor Northern himself puts it: "If Chickamauga were located a little nearer the center of the state, nobody on earth could raise an objection to it."

This expresses exactly the sentiment of every man in camp, though, however, it must not be inferred from this that they do not favor Chickamauga as the site for permanent location.

All the south Georgians agree that it is a little inconvenient to get here, but believe the railroad could overcome this by better management of transportation than they received on their trip here.

"You have got to have the campground located away from home," said Captain Guerry of the Dawson Guards to me, "for this reason. If you do not the men will not come. Their interest must be aroused, and the only way this can be done is to give them a change of scene entirely. I am speaking from experience. If the encampment had been located anywhere near my headquarters my company would have disbanded before the boys would have gone into camp. So it is with all of them. While they as a rule do not come here for a frolic, yet they expect a certain amount of enjoyment and relaxation.

Colonel Mercer was a member of the legislature from '72 to '74, during his two terms did good work for his constituency and the state.

Lieutenant Colonel Peter Riley became a member of the Irish Jasper Greens in 1861. When Governor Brown called for volunteers for six months' service, in 1862, he volunteered with company B, of the Greens, and was elected junior second lieutenant, on entering the service. Upon the completion of the six months' term, he re-enlisted in the confederate army, serving in the heavy artillery batteries on the river below Savannah until the summer of 1864. During the siege of Savannah, on Morris Island, Charleston harbor, in response to a call from General Beauregard for heavy artillery men, he was placed in command of a detachment from the Savannah river batteries, with orders to report to General Beauregard for duty, and served in the fortifications of the harbor for some months.

In the summer of 1863 Colonel Riley was promoted from junior second lieutenant to first lieutenant over his senior officer, the second lieutenant of his company, for efficient service.

In the summer of 1864 his company, the Jasper Greens, then as well as at the present, of the first volunteer regiment of Georgia, was ordered with the brigade—Mercer's—to reinforce General Johnston above Atlanta.

Colonel Riley was with his command during the Georgia and Tennessee campaign in the fall and winter of 1864 and 1865. His command was then ordered to the Carolinas to confront General Sherman, then making his march northward from Savannah along the seaboard. He was present with until the surrender at Greensboro, where he was paroled with the army. Colonel Riley was paroled with the parole which he then received, and prizes it beyond measure.

After the battle of Franklin, Tenn., he was detached from his company and appointed acting adjutant of the regiment, serving in that capacity until the army reached Springfield, N. C., March 1865.

The consolidation of the army, under the consolidating act of the confederate congress, here took place. Mercer's brigade was consolidated into one regiment, the First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia, and Colonel Riley was made the adjutant of the regiment thus formed, and was serving as such when the war closed.

In 1872, when the Georgia Volunteers reorganized, he helped to organize the present company of Jasper Greens, and was elected first lieutenant under Captain John Flannery, their present commander. He served with the company as first lieutenant until 1883, when he was elected Lieutenant colonel of the First Volunteer regiment of Georgia by a unanimous vote of the soldiers of the regiment.

In 1884 Colonel Riley was nominated by the soldier element of Savannah for the lower house of the general assembly and was elected, with the view of securing from the state some recognition for the volunteers. He introduced and succeeded in passing the bill for the better organization, training and maintaining of the volunteer forces, etc.

This law contains many privileges and is the means of bringing the forces throughout the state under better form.

He was returned to the legislative assembly in 1885, and again in 1886. In 1886, each time using his efforts in the same direction, with decided success, having accomplished his purpose of securing from the state that recognition for the volunteers for which they had struggled so long.

Colonel Riley secured the enactment of the present law, establishing an annual encampment, and a premium for the payment of the expenses of the same, and under which the present encampment is being held.

Lieutenant Colonel Wight.

Lieutenant Colonel Ed L. Wight, commanding the Seventh Georgia battalion, is from Albany, Ga.

He began his military career as a private in company K, Thirteenth regiment, Georgia cavalry, enlisting when sixteen years old, and serving first in Tennessee, and the last year of the war in the valley of Virginia under General Early.

In 1873 he joined the Atlanta Cadets and remained a member of that company until 1874, when he removed to Albany, Ga., where he has since served. In 1874 he joined the Albany Guards, being elected lieutenant.

The old captain resigning soon after, he was elected first lieutenant and remained in the company until 1881, when he left Albany. Returning, he organized a battery of artillery in 1887, the Jackson Light Artillery. After two years he was again requested to take command of the Albany Guards, which he did, being unanimously elected captain.

In March 1890, Captain Wight was elected major of the 12th Georgia battalion, which he now commands. Colonel Wight is a resident of Albany, where he does a large wholesale grocery business, and also an extensive insurance business.

He has served as mayor of Albany once and a half dozen times, and is at present president of the Albany Board of Trade and of the Albany Navigation Company.

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division was attached to Hood's army, and participated with him in the Tennessee campaign. When Savannah was threatened by Sherman, Mercer's brigade was ordered there, attached to General A. R. Wright's division, going with it to the Carolinas, and afterward returning to Macon with General Howell Cobb.

Colonel Mercer was captured at Macon by Wilson's command, and paroled in April, '65.

After the war he returned to practice law in Savannah, and when the volunteer militia was reorganized in '71 he was elected captain of his old company, the Republican Blues, which rank he occupied until 1888, when he was elected colonel of the first volunteer regiment.

Colonel Mercer was a member of the legislature from '72 to '74, during his two terms did good work for his constituency and the state.

Lieutenant Colonel Peter Riley became a member of the Irish Jasper Greens in 1861. When Governor Brown called for volunteers for six months' service, in 1862, he volunteered with company B, of the Greens, and was elected junior second lieutenant, on entering the service. Upon the completion of the six months' term, he re-enlisted in the confederate army, serving in the heavy artillery batteries on the river below Savannah until the summer of 1864. During the siege of Savannah, on Morris Island, Charleston harbor, in response to a call from General Beauregard for heavy artillery men, he was placed in command of a detachment from the Savannah river batteries, with orders to report to General Beauregard for duty, and served in the fortifications of the harbor for some months.

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CLOSING EXERCISES

SCHOOLS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

At which the Scholars Show Great Proficiency, Which Reflects Credit Upon Their Teachers.

VALDOSTA, Ga., June 21.—[Special.]—A large crowd witnessed the public school examinations of Professor W. H. Ferguson's class at Ben Hill on Friday. The exercises were held at Mount Gilead camp ground. The hall has a seating capacity of about 1,500, and was full. Why so many people would work at this busy season was at first a puzzle, but the exercises progressed the problem was gradually solved. Professor Ferguson has a large school, well advanced, his classes were well taught. One feature Professor Ferguson examined but few himself. He had the teachers present in this work for him. This, of course, was more interesting, and showed that he had confidence in his classes. The two most interesting classes to myself were the small ones in geography and grammar examined at the request of Hon. J. N. Fain, clerk of the superior court, who was present. The class in geography was of an average age of ten years, and was offered to anyone who would have a better examination.

Hon. W. C. Glenn of Atlanta, will address the school on Monday at 4 p.m., and Hon. S. D. Bradwell, state school commissioner, on Tuesday at 4 p.m.

Large rewards are expected.

George W. Perry, Female Seminary.

GAINEVILLE, Ga., June 21.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises of the Georgia Female seminary closed Wednesday night. It has been the gayest week in Gainesville's history, and has shown conclusively that we have an institution for the higher education of young ladies surpassed by none. Seventeen received diplomas from President Van Hoosier, and a lovely class of girls never left any institution.

The speeches and recitations in the close of these examinations Colonel A. L. Rose, of Atlanta, the orator of the occasion, made one of the finest orations we ever heard. Every one was entertained until 5 o'clock p.m., when the exercises closed and the large crowd dispersed.

Atlanta Law Warthen Institute.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 21.—[Special.]—The exercises of the commencement of Nannie Warthen Institute closed here Thursday night, which was a grand success in every respect.

It proved beyond doubt that the institute is presided over by a corps of teachers more thoroughly educated than every way, and that the students' attendance possess an unusual amount of intelligence.

Friday, the 19th instant, the primary department was examined, and when the day's work was concluded words of praise, both for teacher, Miss Jessie Saaser, and for the students in this department were spoken by all present.

On Sunday the commencement sermon was preached by J. O. A. Clark, D.D., LL.D., of Atlanta, which was one grand masterpiece of eloquence and logic.

Friday was taken up in the examination of the academic department which is presided over by Professor J. N. Worthy. The examination was very thorough, and the pupils proved themselves very proficient, and the judgment the visitors all agreed that Worthy is that teacher.

The examination of the college department was held. The recitations in this department were very entertaining, especially the Latin classes and the class in astronomy. The department is presided over and taught the president of the institute, M. A. Morris, who is one of the very best educators in the country.

Wednesday morning the contest was had for the gold medal, by the entire school, for declamation and elocution, which proved a hard-fought battle, and the committee who was to be judge of the matter, consisting of the following gentlemen, Rev. J. P. Howell, of Tammie, Hon. Walter B. Hill, and Mr. Brewton, of Atlanta, had little task in making the decision in this case. The award was given to David G. Blount in the collegiate department.

The medal was divided between Miss Anna Dilley and Miss Lilia for the best recitation.

There being but one medal for this, the committee of award decided to have another medal for the other successful competitor.

The medal for elocution, in the primary department, was awarded to Miss Annie Lou Hobbs.

The teachers awarded medals for scholarship as follows: In the collegiate department, John Crawford; in the academic, Master W. Mason; in the primary, Miss George.

The annual literary address was delivered in evening on Wednesday, by Hon. Walter Hill. He had his audience spellbound from the beginning with his matchless eloquence. Mr. Hill certainly ingratiated himself in the hearts of the people of this county in speech.

Wednesday night there was an exhibit in the college hall by the school, which enjoyed by all.

The next day night there was a musical concert given by the music department, presided over by that very able professor, Fred M. Falk. The concert was spoken of in the most complimentary manner. Now that the school is closed the students are leaving for their homes in every direction, but we hope to see them, with many thanks to attend the fall term of our Cartersville Public Schools.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., June 21.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises of the Cartersville public schools occurred Friday from 9:30 a.m. to 12 o'clock, beneath the spire of the Jones tabernacle, to several hundred people. Thirteen graduates received their diplomas—the first ever presented in this school.

The public schools were inaugurated about seven years ago, nearly all of them having been established if successful, or, if they proved to be failures, the private schools were to take their places. Professor Lenton B. Robeson was superintendent, and upon him fell the task of trying this new institution. Under his management, and by his untiring labor, the schools have risen, flourished and prospered in spite of much opposition, and proud of the fact that she has the public school building of any town of its size in Georgia.

The programme of the exercises was as follows:

Cartersville's Public Schools.

MARSHALLVILLE, Ga., June 21.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises of the Marshallville high school begin next Wednesday evening and continue for several days. The varied exercises of this school are as thorough and interesting as those of any institution in the state.

The school, in fact, is among the very best.

The commencement exercises will be introduced Wednesday by a grand Masonic rally.

An address will be delivered, followed by a barbecue and a big dinner generally, to which the whole county of Masons are invited.

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Miss Wiley.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., June 21.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises of the Cartersville public schools occurred Friday from 9:30 a.m. to 12 o'clock, beneath the spire of the Jones tabernacle, to several hundred people. Thirteen graduates received their diplomas—the first ever presented in this school.

The public schools were inaugurated about seven years ago, nearly all of them having been established if successful, or, if they proved to be failures, the private schools were to take their places. Professor Lenton B. Robeson was superintendent, and upon him fell the task of trying this new institution. Under his management, and by his untiring labor, the schools have risen, flourished and prospered in spite of much opposition, and proud of the fact that she has the public school building of any town of its size in Georgia.

The programme of the exercises was as follows:

Cartersville's Public Schools.

MARSHALLVILLE, Ga., June 21.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises of the Marshallville high school begin next Wednesday evening and continue for several days. The varied exercises of this school are as thorough and interesting as those of any institution in the state.

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